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(54) Title: 8-ALKYLAMINOIMIDAZO[1,2-A]PYRAZINES AND DERIVATIVES, THEIR PREPARATION AND THEIR APPLICATION IN THERAPY			
<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>(I)</p> </div>			
(57) Abstract <p>Novel 8-alkylamino-imidazo(1,2-a)pyrazines of formula (I) show advantageous pharmacological activities. They can be used for medical products in human and veterinary therapy in the field of applications of antispasmodics, uterine relaxants, bronchodilators, cardiac analeptics and neurosedatives.</p>			

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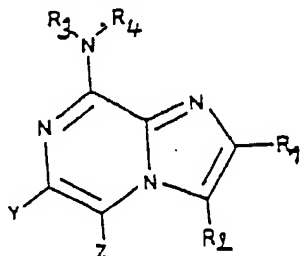
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# 8-Alkylaminoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazines and derivatives, their preparation and their application in therapy

The present invention relates to 8-alkylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazines and their derivatives, their preparation and their therapeutic application in human or veterinary medicine in the field of antispasmodics, uterine relaxants, bronchodilators, cardiac analeptics and neuro-sedatives.

Imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazines possessing advantageous pharmacological activities have already been described in the literature, for example in U.S. patents Nos. 4,507,294, 4,483,858, 4,376,772 and 4,242,344, in British patent No. 2,132,203, in European patents Nos. 0,013,914, 0,113,236 and 0,154,494 and in various publications such as those produced by ABIGNENTE, E. et al. Eur. J. Med. Chemistry; 1985, p. 79-85, 20 and SABLAYROLLES C. et al. J. Med. Chem., 1984 p. 206-212, 27.

The present invention encompasses the compounds corresponding to the formula:

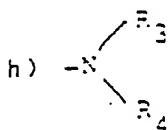


as well as the corresponding salts which are compatible with pharmaceutical application.

In this formula (I):

. Y and Z independently denote:

- a) a hydrogen atom,
- b) a halogen atom such as F, Cl, Br or I,
- c) CO<sub>2</sub>H,
- d) CN,
- e) a linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkyl radical,
- f) a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkoxy radical,
- g) CF<sub>3</sub>

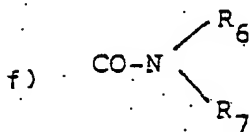


. with R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> as defined below;

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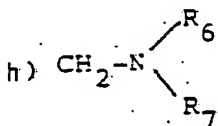
.  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ , when they are independent, denote,

- a) a hydrogen atom,
- b) a halogen atom such as F, Cl, Br or I,
- c) a linear or branched  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkyl radical,
- d) a radical  $-(CH_2)_n-CO_2R_5$ , with  $R_5$  denoting a  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkyl radical and  $n$  being between 0 and 4,
- e) a phenyl radical, optionally substituted,

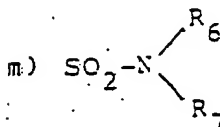


with  $R_6$  and  $R_7$  independently denoting a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkyl radical or an aryl radical,

- g) CN,



- i)  $NH_2$ ,
- j)  $CH_2Cl$ ,
- k)  $CH_2OH$ ,
- l)  $CF_3$ ,



- n)  $-NO_2$ ,
- o)  $-NO$ ,
- p) a  $C_3$ - $C_6$  cycloalkyl radical,
- q) an acyl radical,
- r) a linear or branched  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkylthio radical;

.  $R_1$  and  $R_2$ , when they are linked to one another, denote  $-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-$ ,

.  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  independently denote:

- a) a hydrogen atom
- b) a linear or branched  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkyl radical, capable of bearing one or more hydrogen atoms or a hydroxy,  $N(C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl) $_2$ , carbamoyl or  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkoxy radical, either a  $C_3$ - $C_6$  cycloalkyl radical or a phenyl radical,

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c) a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> acyl radical,

d) a furfuryl radical,

. R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub>, linked to one another denote -CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-  
CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub> or -CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-X-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>- in which X denotes O or  
5 S.

The preferred compounds of the invention are those  
in which R<sub>3</sub> is a hydrogen atom, R<sub>4</sub> a hydrogen atom or a  
methyl or ethyl radical, R<sub>1</sub> a hydrogen atom or an ethyl  
carboxylate group, Y and Z denote either a hydrogen atom or  
10 a bromine atom and R<sub>2</sub> denotes either a bromine atom or a  
hydrogen atom. Among these compounds, there may be mention-  
ed more especially the compound in which R<sub>3</sub>=H, R<sub>4</sub>=CH<sub>3</sub>, Y=H,  
Z=H, R<sub>2</sub>=Br and R<sub>1</sub>=H, the compound in which R<sub>3</sub>=H, R<sub>4</sub>=CH<sub>3</sub>,  
Y=Br, Z=H, R<sub>2</sub>=H, R<sub>1</sub>=H and the compound in which R<sub>3</sub>=H, R<sub>4</sub>=H,  
15 Y=Br, Z=H, R<sub>2</sub>=Br and R<sub>1</sub>=H.

The salts that are compatible with pharmaceutical  
application are the salts resulting from the neutralization  
of the basic compounds corresponding to the formula (I)  
with an acid. The acids employed are either inorganic or  
20 organic acids. As examples of such inorganic acids, halogen  
hydracids, such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid and  
hydriodic acid, phosphoric acid, sulfuric acid, and the  
like should be mentioned. As examples of organic acids,  
carboxylic acids such as acetic acid, maleic acid, succinic  
25 acid, citric acid, tartaric acid, oxalic acid, malic acid,  
pivalic acid, heptanoic acid, lauric acid, salicylic acid,  
benzoic acid, glutamic acid, lactic acid, and the like and  
non-carboxylic acids such as isethionic acid and methane-  
sulfonic acid, should be mentioned. The salts of halogen  
30 hydracids, especially the hydrochlorides, the salts of  
maleic acid, especially the acid maleates, and the salts of  
methanesulfonic acid are preferred.

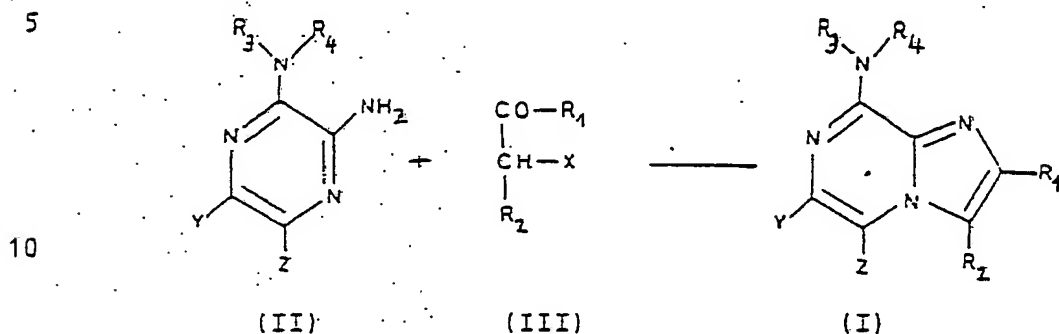
According to the invention, the compounds (I) may  
be prepared according to the reaction schemes 1 and 2  
35 below, which employ known processes and which use known  
starting substances. The particular methods and the  
reaction sequences are derived from the specific nature of  
the substituents and their position.

One of the processes for producing the compounds

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(I) (scheme 1) consists in condensing a 2,3-diamino- or 3-alkylamino-2-aminopyrazine (II) containing the substituents Y and Z with an alpha-halocarbonyl compound (III).

Scheme 1



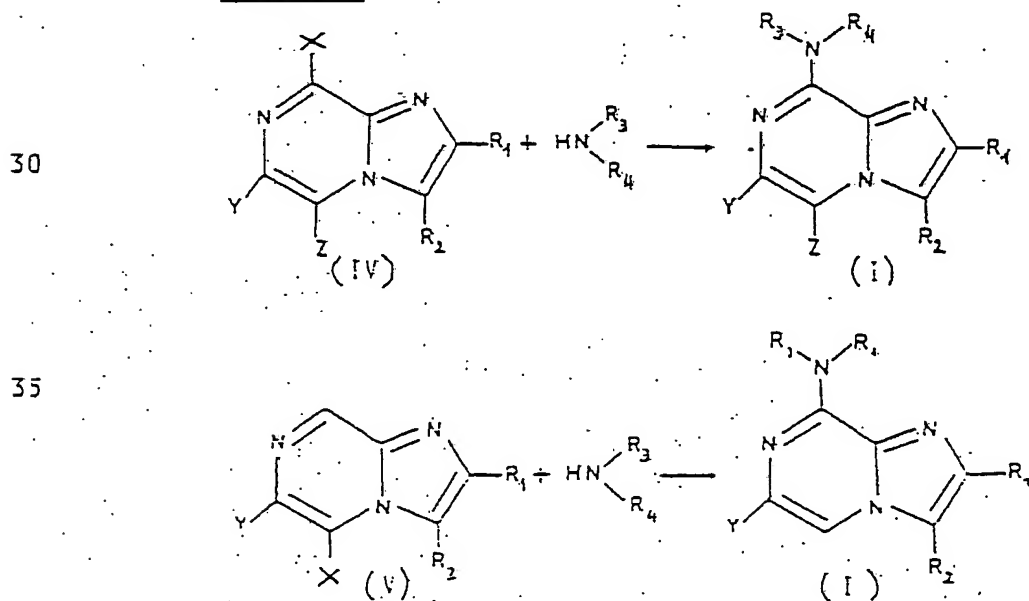
Another process (scheme 2) for producing the compounds (I) consists in carrying out a substitution reaction starting with an imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine derivative, according to a traditional method, for example by the action of ammonia, alkylamines or a nitrogenous heterocycle on a halogenated derivative. The halogenated derivative used can be either a derivative halogenated at the 8-position (compound IV), or a derivative halogenated at the 5-position (compound V), the substitution reaction in this case being accompanied by a change in the position of substitution (telesubstitution). In the compounds of the formulae (IV) and (V), X denotes a chlorine or bromine atom.

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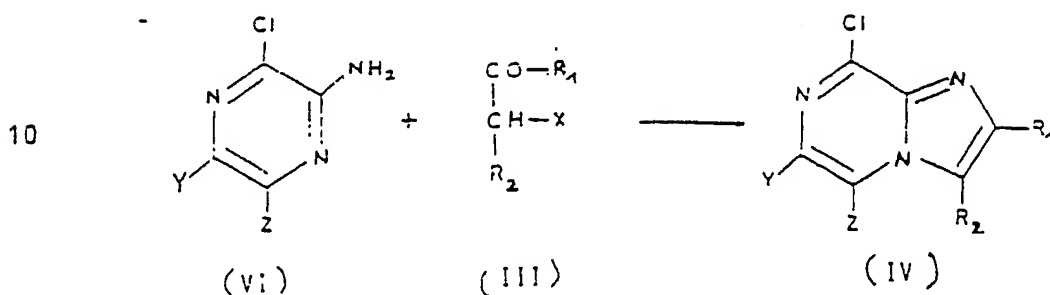
Scheme 2



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The halogenated derivatives (IV) possessing a halogen at the 8-position may in turn be obtained (scheme 3) from a substituted 2-amino-3-halopyrazine (VI) which is condensed with an alpha-halocarbonyl derivative (III).

5 Scheme 3

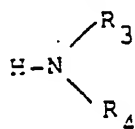


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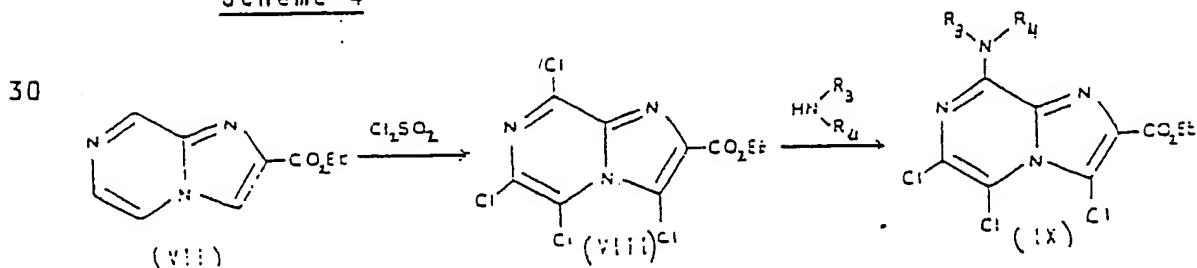
Another method for obtaining a compound of general formula (IV) possessing a chlorine atom at the 8-position consists in treating an imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine with sul-

20 furyl chloride. There is thus obtained, for example, from ethyl imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-carboxylate (VII), a mixture of ethyl trichloro- and 5,6,7,8 tetrachloroimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-carboxylate (VIII) (scheme 4), in which the chlorine at the 8-position is the atom which may be most readily substituted by an amine of type:

25

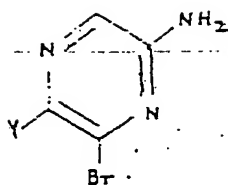


Scheme 4



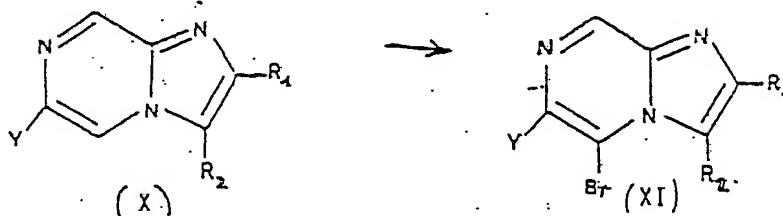
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The halogenated derivatives possessing a halogen atom at the 5-position (compound V) may be obtained according to the above process (scheme 3), replacing the compound (VI) by the compound (VI')



(VI')

in which the halogen is, for example, a bromine atom, but also by direct halogenation (scheme 5) of a substituted  
 10 imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine possessing a hydrogen atom at the 5-position, using the usual reagents, for example bromine in ethanol or acetic acid, N-bromosuccinimide, and the like.

Scheme 5

20

The 2-amino pyrazines (VI) and (VI'), the alpha-halocarbonyl compounds (III) and the imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazines (VII) and (X) employed in the production methods described above are commercial products or products  
 25 prepared from common starting substances by traditional methods known to those versed in the art.

The groups  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ , Y and Z of the general formula (I) of the compounds of the invention are provided by the starting compounds (VI), (VI'), (II) and (III) or are  
 30 obtained after condensation to the corresponding substituted imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine. For example, nucleophilic substitution reactions are carried out starting out with derivatives halogenated at the 3-, 5- and 6-positions, using traditional nucleophilic reagents ( $CN^-$ ,  $X^-$ ,  $HNR_3R_4$ ,  
 35  $RO^-$ ,  $RS^-$ , and the like); an ester group is converted to amide by the action of ammonia in concentrated aqueous solution, and then either to an amine by the action of sodium hypobromite or to a nitrile by dehydration using



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phosphorus oxytribromide. A chloromethyl group leads via the action of ammonia to an aminomethyl group, or via the action of an N-alkylamine to an N-alkylaminomethyl group.

In the same manner, different derivatives may be prepared from an imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine by an electrophilic substitution reaction on the unsubstituted 3-position. A trifluoroalkylthio group is thereby obtained via the action of trifluoromethanesulfonylchloride and the sulfonamide derivative via the action of chlorosulfonic acid followed by thionyl chloride and an amine, such as methylamine, for example. Similarly, reaction of N-bromosuccinimide or N-chlorosuccinimide yields, respectively, the derivatives brominated or chlorinated at the 3-position. Perchloryl fluoride yields the derivative fluorinated at the 3-position. The action of nitrous acid prepared at the time of use or butyl nitrite gives the nitroso derivative. The nitro derivative results from the action of nitric acid in sulfuric medium.

The examples which follow are given by way of illustration and in no way imply limitation of the invention.

The analyses and the IR, NMR and MS spectra confirm the structure of the compounds.

#### Example 1

3-Bromo-8-methylaminoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine.

Stage A: preparation of imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine

A mixture of 34 g (0.2 mol) of bromoacetaldehyde dimethyl acetal, 6,6 ml of concentrated aqueous HBr solution and 28 ml of distilled water is brought to reflux for one hour. After reaction, the mixture is alkalized and extracted with ether. This organic phase is added to a solution of 19 g (0.2 mol) of aminopyrazine in 50 ml of dimethylformamide (DMF). The ether is removed by distillation and the mixture is maintained with stirring and under a stream of nitrogen for 12 hours. After reaction, the DMF is distilled off; the reaction medium is dissolved in 150 ml of anhydrous ethanol, and then brought to reflux for one hour. The alcohol is then removed by distillation; the

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residue is dissolved in water, alkalized with  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  and extracted using dichloromethane. After chromatography on a neutral alumina column (eluant = anhydrous ether), 10.7 g (Yld = 45%) of imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine (m.p.  $84^\circ\text{C}$ ) are obtained.

Stage B: preparation of 3,5-dibromoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine.

A solution of 12 ml of bromine in 10 ml of acetic acid is added dropwise to a solution of 6 g (50.5 mmol) of imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine in 70 ml of acetic acid. The solution brought to reflux for one and a half hours is then evaporated under vacuum. The residue is then dissolved in water, alkalized with  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  and extracted with dichloromethane. After chromatography on a neutral alumina column (eluant = anhydrous ether), 8.38 g (Yld = 60%) of 3,5-dibromoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine (m.p.  $150^\circ\text{C}$ ) are obtained.

Stage C: preparation of 3-bromo-8-methylaminoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine.

A mixture of 1 g (3.6 mmol) of 3,5-dibromoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine in 9 ml of a 40% strength aqueous methylamine solution is maintained with stirring for 12 hours. After evaporation under reduced pressure and chromatography on a silica column eluted with ether, 0.33 g (Yld = 40%) of 3-bromo-8-methylaminoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine (m.p.  $139^\circ\text{C}$ ) is obtained.

By replacing, in Example 1 above, stage C, methylamine by:

ammoniacal alcohol, 8-amino-3-bromoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine (m.p.  $239^\circ\text{C}$ ) is obtained;

ethylamine, 3-bromo-4-ethylaminoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine (m.p.  $82^\circ\text{C}$ ) is obtained.

#### Example 2

8-Morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine.

Stage A: preparation of 6,8-dibromoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine.

This derivative is obtained according to a technique identical to that of Example 1, stage A, by replacing 2-aminopyrazine by 2-amino-3,5-dibromopyrazine. 10 g

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(39.5 mmol) of this compound yield 5.47 g (Yld = 50%) of 6,8-dibromoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine (m.p. 165°C).

Stage B: preparation of 6-bromo-8-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine.

5 A solution of 1 g (3,6 mmol) of 6,8-dibromoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine and 1 g (11.2 mmol) of morpholine in 15 ml of anhydrous ethanol is brought to reflux for 12 hours. After evaporation of the solvent and chromatography on an alumina column (eluant = CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>), 0.88 g (Yld = 85%)  
10 of 6-bromo 8-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine (m.p. 191°C) is obtained.

Stage C: preparation of 8-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine.

200 mg of palladium on charcoal (10% palladium) are  
15 added to a solution containing 0.5 g (1.77 mmol) of 6-bromo-8-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine for 120 ml of anhydrous methanol and 2 g of potassium hydroxide. The mixture is hydrogenated at atmospheric pressure for 12 hours. The solution is filtered, concentrated and taken up  
20 with water; after extraction with dichloromethane and evaporation of the solvent, 0.34 g (92%) of 8-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine (m.p. 127°C) is obtained.

By replacing, in Example 2 above, stage B, morpholine by the different amines referred to in Table I  
25 below, the corresponding substituted 6-bromoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazines, recorded in the same table, are obtained. Treatment of the products thereby obtained according to the process described in Example 2, stage C, yields the substituted imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazines referred to in Table I.

Table I

Amines	Results of stage B	Result of Stage C
Ammoniacal alcohol	8-amino-6-bromoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine (m.p. 210°C)	8-aminoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine (m.p. 220°C)
Methylamine	6-bromo-8-methylaminoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine (m.p. 162°C)	8-methylaminoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine (m.p. 96°C)
Ethylamine	6-bromo-8-ethylaminoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine (m.p. 99°C)	8-ethylaminoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine (m.p. 98°C)
Furfurylamine	6-bromo-8-furfurylaminoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine (m.p. 164°C)	8-furfurylaminoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine (m.p. = pasty)

Example 3

Ethyl 6-bromo-8-methylaminoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-acetate.

Stage A: preparation of 2-amino-5-bromo-3-methylaminopyrazine.

1.55 g (50 mmol) of 40% strength aqueous methylamine solution is added to a solution of 2.53 g (10 mmol) of 3,5-dibromo-2-aminopyrazine in ethanol. The mixture is stirred in an autoclave at 130°C for 17 hours. After evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure, the product is purified by chromatography on a silica column (eluant = CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, to which 3% of CH<sub>3</sub>OH has been added). 0.8 g (Yld = 40%) of 2-amino-5-bromo-3-methylaminopyrazine (m.p. 121°C) is obtained.

Stage B: preparation of ethyl 6-bromo-8-methylaminoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-acetate.

2.03 g (10 mmol) of 2-amino-5-bromo-3-methylaminopyrazine are dissolved in 5 ml of dimethylformamide (DMF). A solution of 1.645 g (10 mmol) of ethyl (chloroacetyl)acetate in 5 ml of DMF is added dropwise with stirring. The mixture is maintained with stirring and under gentle reflux for 3 hours. The DMF is then evaporated off under reduced pressure and the residue, dissolved in 50 ml of anhydrous ethanol, is brought to reflux for one hour. After removal of the

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solvent, the residue is taken up with water, alkalized and extracted with dichloromethane. After dehydration over anhydrous calcium chloride, the solvent is evaporated off under reduced pressure. The crude product is purified by chromatography on a silica column (eluant = dichloromethane to which 5% of methanol has been added). 0.4 g (Yld = 30%) of ethyl 6-bromo-8-methylaminoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-acetate (m.p. 104°C) is obtained.

By replacing, in the Example 3 above, stage B, 2-amino-5-bromo-3-methylaminopyrazine by an equimolar amount of substituted 2-aminopyrazines and ethyl (chloroacetyl)acetate by ethyl bromopyruvate, the 8-aminoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine derivatives appearing in Table II below are obtained.

For the final derivative listed in this Table II, only the replacement of 2-amino-5-bromo-3-methylaminopyrazine by the substituted 2-aminopyrazine is necessary.

Table II

Substituted 2-aminopyrazines:	8-Aminoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine derivatives:
20 2,3-diaminopyrazine	ethyl 8-aminoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-carboxylate (m.p. 230°C).
2,3-diamino-5-bromopyrazine	ethyl 8-amino-6-bromoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-carboxylate (m.p. 245°C).
25 2-amino-3-methylaminopyrazine	ethyl 8-methylaminoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-carboxylate (m.p. 184°C).
30 2-amino-5-bromo-3-methylaminopyrazine	ethyl 6-bromo-8-methylaminoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-carboxylate (m.p. 234°C).
2-amino-5-bromo-3-ethylaminopyrazine	ethyl 6-bromo-8-ethylaminoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-carboxylate (m.p. 180°C).
35 2-amino-3-propylaminopyrazine	ethyl 8-propylaminoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-carboxylate (m.p. 145°C).
2-amino-5-bromo-3-propylaminopyrazine	ethyl 6-bromo-8-propylaminoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-

	2-amino-5-bromo-3-butyl-aminopyrazine	ethyl 6-bromo-8-butylamino-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-carboxylate (m.p. 190°C).
5	2-amino-5-bromo-3-sec-butylaminopyrazine	ethyl 6-bromo-8-sec-butyl-aminoimidazo[1,2-a]pyra-zine-2-carboxylate (m.p. 187°C).
10	2-amino-3-piperidylpyrazine	ethyl 8-piperidylimidazo-[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-carboxy-late (m.p. 114°C).
	2-amino-5-bromo-3-piperidyl-pyrazine	ethyl 6-bromo-8-piperidyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-carboxylate (m.p. 134°C).
15	2-amino-3-morpholinylpyrazine	ethyl 8-morpholinylimid-azo[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-car-boxylate (m.p. 155°C).
	2-amino-5-bromo-3-morpho-linylpyrazine	ethyl 6-bromo-8-morpholinyl-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-carboxylate (m.p. 140°C).
20	2-amino-5-bromo-3-(2-hy-droxyethylamino)pyrazine	ethyl 6-bromo-8-(2-hydroxy-ethylamino)imidazo[1,2-a]-pyrazine-2-carboxylate (m.p. 208°C).
25	2,3-diamino-5-bromopyrazine	ethyl 8-amino-6-bromoimi-dazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-acetate (m.p. 181°C).

Example 4

5-Chloro-8-ethylaminoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine.

- 30 Stage A: preparation of 5,8-dichloroimidazo-[1,2-a]pyrazine.

This derivative is obtained according to a tech-nique identical to that of Example 1, stage A, by replac-ing 2-aminopyrazine by 2-amino-3,6-dichloropyrazine.

- 35 2.4 grams (18.6 mmol) of this compound yield 1 g (Yld = 37%) of 5,8-dichloroimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine (m.p. 102°C).

Stage B: preparation of 8-ethylamino-5-chloro-imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine.

A solution of 1.5 g (9.8 mmol) of 5,8-dichloro-

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imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine in 25 ml of a 40% strength aqueous ethylamine solution is maintained with stirring for 12 hours. After concentration under reduced pressure and chromatography on a silica column (eluant = ether), 5-chloro-8-ethylaminoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine (m.p. 94°C), is obtained.

#### Example 5

8-Amino-3,6-dibromoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine.

Stage A: preparation of 3,6,8-tribromoimidazo-  
10 [1,2-a]pyrazine.

A solution of 0.8 g (2.9 mmol) of 6,8-dibromoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine and 1.2 g of N-bromosuccinimide in 40 ml of chloroform is brought to reflux for two hours. After being cooled, the organic solution is treated with  
15 aqueous Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> solution. The chloroform phase is collected and then evaporated. 1 g (Yld = 97%) of 3,6,8-tribromoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine (m.p. 161°C) is obtained.

Stage B: preparation of 8-amino-3,6-dibromoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine.

20 A solution of 1 g (2.8 mmol) of 3,6,8-tribromoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine in 50 ml of ammoniacal alcohol heated to 120°C for 5 hours in a 250-ml autoclave. After reaction and evaporation of the solvent, 0.8 g (Yld = 98%) of 8-amino-3,6-dibromoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine (m.p.  
25 = 246°C) is obtained.

By replacing, in Example 5 above, stage B, ammoniacal alcohol by:

methyllamine, 3,6-dibromo-8-methylaminoimidazo-  
[1,2-a]pyrazine (m.p. 229°C) is obtained;  
30 or ethylamine, 3,6-dibromo-8-ethylaminoimidazo-  
[1,2-a]pyrazine (m.p. 131°C) is obtained;  
or morpholine, 3,6-dibromo-8-morpholinoimidazo-  
[1,2-a]pyrazine (m.p. 141°C) is obtained;  
or furfurylamine, 3,6-dibromo-8-furfurylaminoimidazo-  
35 [1,2-a]pyrazine (m.p. 143°C) is obtained;  
or piperidine, 3,6-dibromo-8-piperidylimidazo-  
[1,2-a]pyrazine (m.p. 72°C) is obtained.

#### Example 6

6-Bromo-8-methylaminoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-

carboxamide.

A suspension of 0.470 g (1.57 mmol) of ethyl 6-bromo-8-methylaminoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-carboxylate, obtained according to the process described in Example 3, in 50 ml of concentrated aqueous ammonia solution, is brought to reflux for 4 hours. After the mixture is cooled, the precipitate is drained, washed and dried. 0.160 g (Yld = 40%) of 6-bromo-8-methylaminoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-carboxamide (m.p. 312°C) is obtained.

10     Example 7

3,5,6-Trichloro-8-methylamino-N-methylimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-carboxamide.

Stage A: preparation of ethyl imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-carboxylate.

15     This derivative is obtained according to the technique described in Example 3, stage B, by reacting 2-aminopyrazine and ethyl bromopyruvate. Ethyl imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-carboxylate (m.p. 179°C, Yld = 25%) is obtained.

20     Stage B: preparation of ethyl 3,5,6,8-tetrachloroimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-carboxylate.

4 ml of sulfuryl chloride are added with stirring to a suspension of 0.720 g (3.77 mmol) of ethyl imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-carboxylate in 10 ml of anhydrous benzene, and the mixture is then brought to reflux for one hour. The solvent is then evaporated off under reduced pressure. The residue is poured onto ice, and then extracted after alkalization. A mixture of 0.750 g (70%) of ethyl trichloroimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-carboxylate, m.p. 132°C, and 0.350 g (30%) of ethyl 3,5,6,8-tetrachloroimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-carboxylate (m.p. 171°C) is thereby obtained, and these are separated by chromatography on a silica column (eluant = dichloromethane to which 2% of methanol has been added).

35     Stage C: preparation of 8-methylamino-3,5,6-trichloro-N-methylimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-carboxamide.

0.330 g (0.1 mmol) of ethyl 3,5,6,8-tetrachloroimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-carboxylate, obtained according to the above method, is dissolved at room temperature and



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with stirring in 20 ml of a concentrated aqueous methyl-  
amine solution. After extraction with dichloromethane,  
0.296 g (96%) of 8-methylamino-3,5,6-trichloro-N-methyl-  
imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-carboxamide, m.p. 262°C. and  
5 0.02 g of ethyl 8-methylamino-3,5,6-trichloroimidazo-  
[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-carboxylate are isolated.

#### Example 8

6-Bromo-8-methylaminoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-2-  
amine.

10 0.42 g of bromine (8 mmol) is added to a solution,  
cooled with a mixture of ice and salt, of 1.9 g of NaOH  
(47.5 mmol) in 10 ml of water. After the addition of 1.62 g  
(6 mmol) of 6-bromo-8-methylaminoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-  
2-carboxamide (obtained according to Example 6), the  
15 mixture is brought to reflux for half an hour. After the  
mixture is cooled, the precipitate formed is collected  
and the mother liquors are evaporated to dryness. These  
two fractions are treated with 10% strength HCl until the  
evolution of gas has ceased. The acid solution is then  
20 alkalinized. Extraction with dichloromethane gives 6-  
bromo-8-methylaminoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazin-2-amine.

#### Example 9

6-Bromo-8-methylamino-2-phenylimidazo[1,2-a]-  
pyrazine.

25 Stage A: preparation of 6,8-dibromo-2-phenyl-  
imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine.

This derivative is obtained according to a tech-  
nique identical to that of Example 2, stage A, by replac-  
ing bromoacetaldehyde dimethyl acetal by 1-bromoaceto-  
30 phenone. 10 g (39.5 mmol) of 3,5-dibromo-2-aminopyra-  
zine yield 8.3 g (Yld = 60%) of 6,8-dibromo-2-phenyl-  
imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine (m.p. 254°C).

Stage B: preparation of 6-bromo-8-methylamino-  
2-phenylimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine.

35 This derivative is obtained according to a tech-  
nique identical to that of Example 2, stage B, by replac-  
ing morpholine by concentrated aqueous methylamine solution.  
6-Bromo-8-methylamino-2-phenylimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine is  
obtained.

Example 10

6-Bromo-2-chloromethyl-8-dimethylaminoimidazo-  
[1,2-a]pyrazine.

Stage A: preparation of 2-amino-5-bromo-3-di-  
5 methylaminopyrazine.

This derivative is obtained according to a tech-  
nique identical to that of Example 3, stage A, by replacing  
methylamine by a 40% aqueous dimethylamine solution. 5 g  
(19.8 mmol) of 2-amino-3,5-dibromopyrazine give 3.18 g  
10 (Yld = 74%) of 2-amino-5-bromo-3-dimethylaminopyrazine  
(m.p. 145°C).

Stage B: preparation of 6-bromo-2-chloromethyl-  
8-dimethylaminoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine.

1.17 g (9.2 mmol) of 1,3-dichloroacetone is ad-  
15 ded dropwise to a solution of 2 g (9.2 mmol) of 2-amino-  
5-bromo-3-dimethylaminopyrazine. After 3 hours under re-  
flux, the alcohol is evaporated off under reduced pressure  
and the residue taken up with water, alkalinized and ex-  
tracted with dichloromethane. After purification by  
20 chromatography, 6-bromo-2-chloromethyl-8-dimethylamino-  
imidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine is obtained.

Example 11

6-Bromo-8-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-  
carbonitrile

25 Stage A: preparation of 6,8-dibromoimidazo-  
[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-carboxamide.

This derivative is obtained according to a tech-  
nique identical to that described in Example 6, by re-  
placing ethyl 6-bromo-8-methylaminoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-  
2-carboxylate by ethyl 6,8-dibromoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-  
30 2-carboxylate.

Starting with 3.5 g (10 mmol) of ester, 2.56 g  
of amide (Yld = 80%) (m.p. 260°C) are obtained.

Stage B: preparation of 6,8-dibromoimidazo-  
35 [1,2-a]pyrazine-2-carbonitrile.

A suspension of 1 g (3.1 mmol) of amide obtained  
in stage A above in 9 ml of phosphorus oxytribromide is  
brought to reflux for one hour. After dissolution, the  
excess POBr<sub>3</sub> is driven off by distillation. The residue

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is carefully poured onto ice. After alkalization, extraction yields 0.6 g (63%) of 6,8-dibromoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-carbonitrile (m.p. 208°C).

Stage C: preparation of 6-bromo-8-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-carbonitrile.

0.2 g (0.66 mmol) of nitrile is dissolved at room temperature and with stirring (one hour) in 3 ml of morpholine. After evaporation of the excess morpholine under reduced pressure, the residue is taken up with dichloromethane. The evaporated filtered solution yields 0.2 g (Yld = 98%) of 6-bromo-8-morpholinoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine-2-carbonitrile (m.p. 265°C).

The compounds which form the subject of the invention, as well as their pharmaceutically usable salts, possess pharmacological properties justifying their application in human or veterinary therapy. In particular, some derivatives proved to be endowed with greater antispasmodic, uterine relaxant, bronchodilatory and cardiac analeptic (inotropic and positive chronotropic function) activities than those of theophylline (Theo), chosen as reference constituent. It will be noted, in addition, that the compounds which form the subject of the present invention do not possess the neurostimulatory side effects of Theo and that, on the contrary, they prove to be endowed with neurosedative properties.

The demonstration of the pharmacological activities of some of the compounds of the present invention was carried out according to the tests described below. The test compounds are identified by a number corresponding to the structures specified in Table III below.

#### 1. Antispasmodic activity

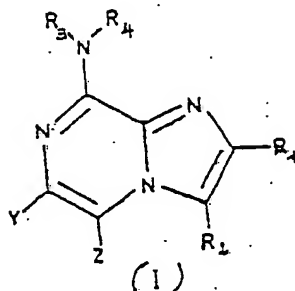
Fragments of duodenum are removed from male rats (200 g), fasted for 24 hours and killed by decapitation, and are mounted, after being washed, in a thermostatted (37°C) isolated organ cell and maintained in survival in Tyrode's solution according to Magnus's classical technique.

The spasmogenic agent used is barium chloride ( $10^{-4}$ M).

In the first instance, the spasmogenic agent is added to the nutrient bath and, as soon as the contraction of the organ reaches its maximum, the relaxant agent is added to the medium. Working in relation to a fixed concentration of barium chloride with variable concentrations of relaxant, the ED<sub>50</sub> of the latter, capable of reducing the induced contraction by 50%, is determined.

The results expressed in Table IV below show the ratio ED<sub>50</sub> Theo/ED<sub>50</sub> product, established on the basis of the mean of the results of 5 to 6 determinations per product (ED<sub>50</sub> theophylline =  $8 \times 10^{-4}$  M).

Table III



	Compound No.	Y	Z	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	R <sub>3</sub>	R <sub>4</sub>	M.p. (°C)
	1	H	H	H	H	H	H	220
	2	H	H	H	H	H	CH <sub>3</sub>	96
5	3	H	H	H	H	H	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	98
	4	H	H	H	H	-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -O-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -		127
	5	H	H	H	Br	H	H	239
	6	H	H	H	Br	H	CH <sub>3</sub>	143
	7	H	H	H	Br	H	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	82
10	8	Br	H	H	H	H	H	210
	9	Br	H	H	H	H	CH <sub>3</sub>	162
	10	Br	H	H	H	H	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	99
	11	Br	H	H	H	-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -O-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -		191
	12	H	Cl	H	H	H	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	94
15	13	Br	H	H	Br	H	H	246
	14	Br	H	H	Br	H	CH <sub>3</sub>	229
	15	Br	H	H	Br	H	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	131
	16	Br	H	H	Br	-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -O-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -		151
	17	H	H	CO <sub>2</sub> Et	H	H	H	230
20	18	H	H	CO <sub>2</sub> Et	H	H	CH <sub>3</sub>	184
	19	H	H	CO <sub>2</sub> Et	H	H	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub>	145
	20	H	H	CO <sub>2</sub> Et	H	-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>5</sub> -		114
	21	H	H	CO <sub>2</sub> Et	H	-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -O-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -		155
	22	Br	H	CO <sub>2</sub> Et	H	H	H	245
25	23	Br	H	CO <sub>2</sub> Et	H	H	CH <sub>3</sub>	234
	24	Br	H	CO <sub>2</sub> Et	H	H	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	180
	25	Br	H	CO <sub>2</sub> Et	H	H	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub>	190
	26	Br	H	CO <sub>2</sub> Et	H	H	n-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub>	176
	27	Br	H	CO <sub>2</sub> Et	H	H	s-C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub>	187
30	28	Br	H	CO <sub>2</sub> Et	H	-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>5</sub> -		134
	29	Br	H	CO <sub>2</sub> Et	H	-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -O-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -		140
	30	Br	H	CO <sub>2</sub> Et	H	H	-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> OH	208
	31	Br	H	CONH <sub>2</sub>	H	H	CH <sub>3</sub>	312
	32	Br	H	CH <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> Et	H	H	H	181
	33	Br	H	CH <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> Et	H	H	CH <sub>3</sub>	104

Table III (continued).




34	Cl	Cl	CONHCH <sub>3</sub>	Cl	H	CH <sub>3</sub>	262
35	Br	H	C≡N	H	-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -O-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -		265
5 36	Br	H	H	H	H	-CH <sub>2</sub> - 	164
37	Br	H	H	Br	H	-CH <sub>2</sub> - 	143
38	Br	H	H	Br	-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>5</sub> -		72
39	H	H	H	H	H	-CH <sub>2</sub> - 	pasty

Table IV - Antispasmodic activity

Product	ED <sub>50</sub> Theo/ED <sub>50</sub> product
6	32
8	32
9	20
10	40
12	27
17	13

## 2. Uterine relaxant activity.

Female rats (150 - 180 g) are killed by decapitation 24 hours after the intraperitoneal administration of stilbestrol (0.1 mg/kg). The uterine horns are removed and fragments mounted in a thermostatted (37°C) isolated organ cell and maintained in survival in oxygenated De Jalon's solution of composition (mM): NaCl (153.8); KCl (5.6); CaCl<sub>2</sub> (2.16); NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (1.8); dextrose (5.5). One end of the uterine fragment is maintained fixed, while the other is attached to a recording myograph under a tension of the order of 0.5 g. The spontaneous uterine contractions are recorded on a kymograph. The organ is left at rest for 30 minutes and washed three times. The test products are introduced directly into the bath after being dissolved in De Jalon's solution, and the activity measured (ED<sub>50</sub>) corresponds to the dose capable of reducing the magnitude of the spontaneous contractions by 50%.

The results expressed in Table V below show the ratio ED<sub>50</sub> Theo/ED<sub>50</sub> product, established on the basis of

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the mean of the results of 5 to 10 determinations per product. ( $ED_{50}$  theophylline =  $0.9 \times 10^{-3}$  M).

Table V - Uterine relaxant activity

5	Compound	$ED_{50}$ Theo/ $ED_{50}$ product
	6	9
	8	3
	9	5.6
	10	7.2
10	17	2.6

### 3. Antibronchospastic activity

#### 15 3.1. Bronchospasm induced in guinea pigs

Guinea pigs of both sexes weighing between 400 and 600 g are anesthetized with ethyl carbamate (1.20/kg i.p.). After tracheotomy, the animal is placed under artificial respiration at a constant flowrate (Palmer pump 1 ml/100 g x 60/min). A take-off at the tracheal cannula enables the volume of air to be gaged at each inhalation by means of a Marey drum. Bronchospasm is induced by intravenous (jugular) administration of histamine. For each animal, the dose of histamine (8 to 12  $\mu$ g/kg) inducing an increase in the recording trace equal to double its initial value is determined. The dose adopted should provide three identical responses at intervals of 10 minutes.

The test product is administered intravenously and then, 30 seconds later, histamine is administered again. The measured  $ED_{50}$  represents the dose which reduces the histamine-induced bronchoconstriction by 50%. Table VI below shows the ratio  $ED_{50}$  Theo/ $ED_{50}$  product, established on the basis of the mean of the results of 5 to 8 determinations per product ( $ED_{50}$  Theo =  $4.3 \times 10^{-5}$  M/kg).

	Product	ED <sub>50</sub> Theo/ED <sub>50</sub> product	Product	ED <sub>50</sub> Theo/ED <sub>50</sub> product
5	5	2	23	1
	6	2	24	1
	8	4	25	< 1
	9	3.4	26	< 1
	10	2	27	< 1
10	11	1	28	< 1
	13	3.5	29	1
	14	1.9	30	< 1
	15	1.6	31	1
	16	1	32	1.6
	17	1.1	33	1
15	18	1	34	1.2
	19	< 1	35	< 1
	20	1	36	< 1
	21	< 1	37	1.4
	22	1.5	38	1.1
20				

### 3.2. Isolated guinea pig trachea

Guinea pigs of both sexes weighing on average 400 to 600 g are sacrificed, and the tracheas are removed and placed at 37°C in an oxygenated environment (95% O<sub>2</sub> - 5% CO<sub>2</sub>) in Krebs fluid of the following composition (mM): NaCl (116), MgSO<sub>4</sub> (1.2), KCl (3.7), CaCl<sub>2</sub> (2.6), KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> (2.2), NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (24.9), glucose (10). The tracheal segments are then mounted horizontally between two hooks, one of which is fixed to the base of the isolated organ cell and the other is attached to a myograph under a tension of 0.5 g. The organ is left at rest for one hour and is subjected to four washes. The contraction-inducing reagent (carbachol) is added at a concentration (10<sup>-4</sup>M) greater than the concentration giving the maximum effect. After stabilization of the contractional effect, gradually increasing accumulative amounts of the test products are added to the cell. The bronchodilatory effect is measured as the percentage inhibition of the maximal contraction and



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EC<sub>50</sub> represents the concentration inhibiting this concentration by 50%.

Table VII below shows the ratio EC<sub>50</sub> theophylline/EC<sub>50</sub> product, established on the basis of the mean of the results of 5 to 6 determinations by product (EC<sub>50</sub> Theo = 10<sup>-3</sup>M).

Table VII - Anti-contractional activity (trachea)

Product	EC <sub>50</sub> Theo/EC <sub>50</sub> product	Product	EC <sub>50</sub> Theo/EC <sub>50</sub> product
1	1.5	7	5
2	<1	8	11.3
3	1	9	8.3
4	<1	10	5
5	11	11	<1
6	12.5	39	<1

#### 4. Cardiac activity (inotropic and chronotropic function)

Guinea pigs of both sexes weighing between 300 and 500 g are killed by decapitation. The hearts are rapidly removed and placed in an oxygenated environment (95% O<sub>2</sub> - 5% CO<sub>2</sub>) in Chenoweth-Koelle's solution of the following composition (mM): NaCl (120), KCl (5.63), CaCl<sub>2</sub> (2.0), dextrose (9.7), MgCl<sub>2</sub> (2.0), NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (26.0). The right and left atria are then separated from the heart and mounted in an isolated organ cell. The right atrium beats spontaneously and the left atrium is electrically stimulated. The organs under a tension of 1 g are left at rest for two hours and washed every fifteen minutes.

The products are added directly to the nutrient bath. The right atrium is used for measuring the modifications of rate (chronotropic function) whereas the left atrium indicates the modifications brought about in the contractile force (inotropic function).

For the inotropic function, the concentration capable of producing an increase in magnitude of 0.5 g with respect to the basic contraction is measured.

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For the chronotropic function, the concentration capable of producing a 20% increase in the basic value of the rate is determined.

Table VIII below shows the ratio of activity between theophylline and Product for these two parameters ED Theo/ED Product.

ED Theo inotropic function =  $8 \times 10^{-4} \text{M}$

chronotropic function =  $4 \times 10^{-4} \text{M}$

Table VIII - Cardiac activity

Product	Inotropic function	Chronotropic function
6	5	6
8	10	2
9	50	25
10	4	15
17	<1	<1

#### 5. Motor activity

The measurement of the neurosedative effect is based on the test of activity measurements in mice. Male mice weighing on average 25 to 30 g receive 55 and 166  $\mu\text{mol/kg}$  of the test products intraperitoneally, and the control animals receive the corresponding doses of the vehicle. Five minutes after the administration, the animals are placed in activity-measuring cages, which record their movements digitally by means of the interruption of beams of light. The results are recorded in Table IX and expressed as the percentage variation (increase  $\uparrow$  or decrease  $\downarrow$ ) in activity compared with the controls during a period of 50 minutes following the administration.

Table IX - spontaneous activity - % variation compared with the controls.

- 25 -

	PRODUCT	55 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$	166 $\mu\text{mol/kg}$
5	6	↓ 25	↓ 57
	8	↓ 53	↓ 83
	9	↓ 74	↓ 83
	10	↓ 13	↓ 73
	17	↑ 28	↓ 17
	23	↓ 43	↓ 56
10	Theophylline	↑ 130	↑ 170

Naturally, the results of the trials presented above have been given only by way of illustration of the pharmacological properties which may be possessed by the compounds of the invention. The latter may hence be combined with any suitable excipient customarily used in human or veterinary therapy for the purpose of preparing and presenting pharmaceutical compositions which may be administered in the field of application of antispasmodics, uterine relaxants, bronchodilators, cardiac analeptics and neuro-sedatives. Thus, these compositions may take conventional pharmaceutical or modified-release forms, intended for oral or parenteral administration or administration via the mucosal and cutaneous linings, and containing the desired dose of active agent.

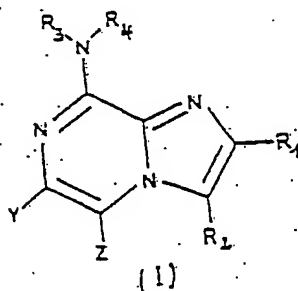
Naturally, the dosage and the methods of administration will, for each case, be left to the judgment and decision of the treating practitioner.

It is self-evident that the present invention has been described only in purely explanatory fashion and without any implied limitation, and that any expedient modification may be applied thereto without departing from the scope thereof.

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CLAIMS

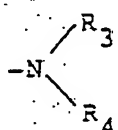
1. 8-Amino- and 8-alkylaminoimidazo[1,2-a]pyrazine compounds, as well as their derivatives corresponding to the formula (I) below and their salts that are compatible with pharmaceutical application, which correspond to the formula:



in which formula:

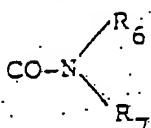
. Y and Z independently denote:

- 15
- a) a hydrogen atom,
  - b) a halogen atom such as F, Cl, Br or I,
  - c) CO<sub>2</sub>H,
  - d) CN,
  - e) a linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkyl radical,
  - 20 f) a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkoxy radical,
  - g) CF<sub>3</sub>

h)  , with R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> as defined below;

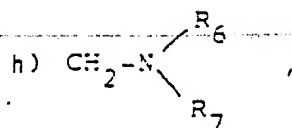
25 . R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub>, when they are independent, denote,

- 30
- a) a hydrogen atom,
  - b) a halogen atom such as F, Cl, Br or I,
  - c) a linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkyl radical,
  - d) a radical -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-CO<sub>2</sub>R<sub>5</sub>, with R<sub>5</sub> denoting a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkyl radical and n being between 0 and 4,
  - e) a phenyl radical, optionally substituted,

35 f) 

with R<sub>6</sub> and R<sub>7</sub> independently denoting a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkyl radical or an aryl radical,

g) CN,

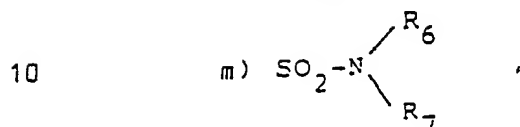


5 i)  $\text{NH}_2$ ,

j)  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$ ,

k)  $\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ,

l)  $\text{CF}_3$ ,



n)  $-\text{NO}_2$ ,

o)  $-\text{NO}$ ,

p) a  $\text{C}_3-\text{C}_6$  cycloalkyl radical,

15 q) an acyl radical,

r) a linear or branched  $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_5$  alkylthio radical;

.  $\text{R}_1$  and  $\text{R}_2$ , when they are linked to one another, denote  $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$ ,

.  $\text{R}_3$  and  $\text{R}_4$  independently denote:

20 a) a hydrogen atom

b) a linear or branched  $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_5$  alkyl radical, capable of bearing one or more hydrogen atoms or a hydroxy,  $\text{N}(\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4 \text{ alkyl})_2$ , carbamoyl or  $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_4$  alkoxy radical, either a  $\text{C}_3-\text{C}_6$  cycloalkyl radical or a phenyl radical,

25 c) a  $\text{C}_1-\text{C}_5$  acyl radical,

d) a furfuryl radical,

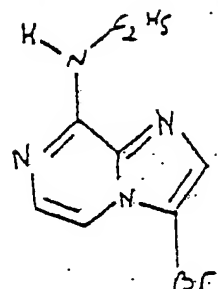
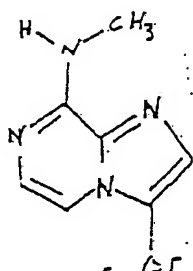
.  $\text{R}_3$  and  $\text{R}_4$ , linked to one another denote  $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$  or  $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{X}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-$  in which X denotes O or S.

30 2. The compounds as claimed in claim 1, which correspond to the formula (I) in which  $\text{R}_3 = \text{H}$ ,  $\text{R}_4 = \text{H}$  or a methyl or ethyl radical,  $\text{R}_1 = \text{H}$  or an ethyl carboxylate group, Y and Z denote either H or Br and  $\text{R}_2$  denotes Br or H.

35 3. The compounds as claimed in claim 1 or 2, which correspond to the formula (I) in which  $\text{R}_3 = \text{H}$ ,  $\text{R}_4 = \text{CH}_3$  or  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$ , Y = H, Z = H,  $\text{R}_2 = \text{Br}$  and  $\text{R}_1 = \text{H}$ , namely, respectively the compounds of formulae:

$C_2H_5$ ,  $Y = H$ ,  $Z = H$ ,  $R_2 = Br$  and  $R_1 = H$ , namely, respectively the compounds of formulae:

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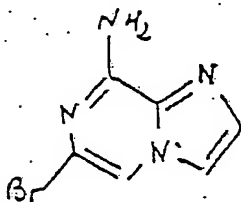
having, respectively, a melting point of  $143^{\circ}C$  and  $82^{\circ}C$ .

4. A compound as claimed in claim 1 or 2, which corresponds to the formula (I) in which  $Y$  denotes a bromine atom and  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$ ,  $R_4$  and  $Z$  denote hydrogen atoms, namely

15

the compound of formula

20

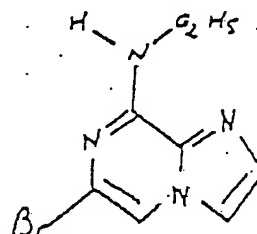
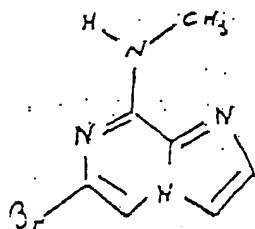


having a melting point of  $210^{\circ}C$ .

5. The compounds as claimed in claim 1 or 2, which correspond to the formula (I) in which  $R_3 = H$ ,  $R_4 = CH_3$  or  $C_2H_5$ ,  $Y = Br$ ,  $Z = H$ ,  $R_2 = H$ , and  $R_1 = H$ , namely, respectively, the compounds of formulae:

25

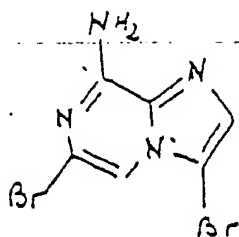
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35 having, respectively, a melting point of  $162^{\circ}C$  and  $99^{\circ}C$ .

6. A compound as claimed in claim 1 or 2, which corresponds to the formula (I) in which  $R_3 = H$ ,  $R_4 = H$ ,  $Y = Br$ ,  $Z = H$ ,  $R_2 = Br$  and  $R_1 = H$ , namely the compound of formula:

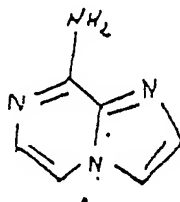
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having a melting point of 246°C.

7. A compound as claimed in claim 1 or 2, which  
 10 corresponds to the formula (I) in which Y, Z, R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>  
 and R<sub>4</sub> denote hydrogen atoms, namely the compound of  
 formula:

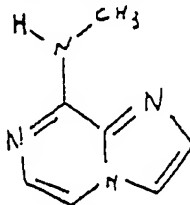
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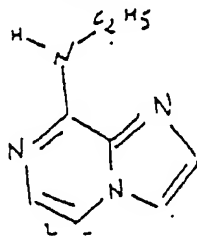
having a melting point of 220°C.

8. The compounds as claimed in claim 1 or 2, which  
 20 correspond to the formula (I) in which Y, Z, R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub>  
 denote hydrogen atoms and R<sub>4</sub> denotes a methyl or ethyl  
 radical, namely, the compounds of formulae:

25



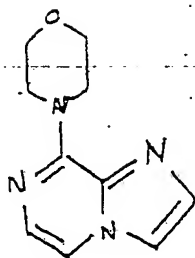
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having, respectively, a melting point of 96°C and 98°C.

9. A compound as claimed in claim 1, which corresponds  
 35 to the formula (I) in which Y, Z, R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> denote hydrogen  
 atoms and R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are linked to one another to denote a  
 -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>- radical, namely the compound of formula:

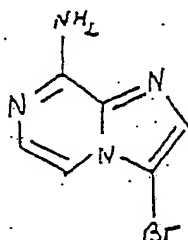
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having a melting point of 127°C.

10. A compound as claimed in claim 1 or 2, which corresponds to the formula (I) in which Y, Z, R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> denote hydrogen atoms and R<sub>2</sub> denotes a bromine atom, namely the compound of formula:

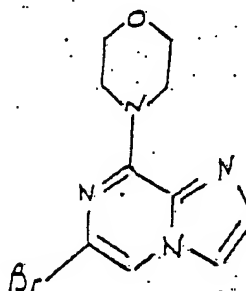
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having a melting point of 239°C.

11. A compound as claimed in claim 1, which corresponds to the formula (I) in which Y denotes a bromine atom, Z, R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> denote hydrogen atoms and R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are linked to one another to denote a -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>- radical, namely the compound of formula:

25



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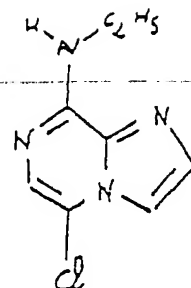
having a melting point of 191°C.

12. A compound as claimed in claim 1, which corresponds to the formula (I) in which Y, R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> denote hydrogen atoms, Z denotes a chlorine atom and R<sub>4</sub> denotes a C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub> radical, namely the compound of formula:

35



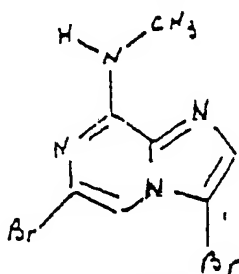
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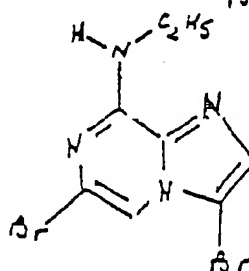
having a melting point of 94°C.

13. The compounds as claimed in claim 1 or 2, which correspond to the formula (I) in which Y and R<sub>2</sub> denote bromine atoms, Z, R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> denote hydrogen atoms and R<sub>4</sub> denotes a methyl or ethyl radical, namely the compounds of formulae:

15



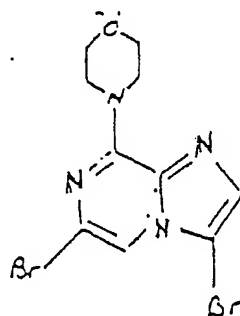
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having, respectively, a melting point of 229°C and 131°C.

14. A compound as claimed in claim 1, which corresponds to the formula (I) in which Y and R<sub>2</sub> denote bromine atoms, Z and R<sub>1</sub> denote hydrogen atoms and R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are linked to one another to denote a -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>- radical, namely the compound of formula:

30



35

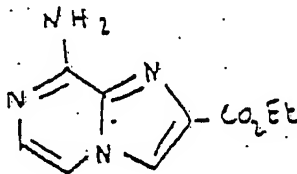
having a melting point of 151°C.

15. The compounds as claimed in Claim 1 or 2, which correspond to the formula (I) in which Y, Z, R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub>

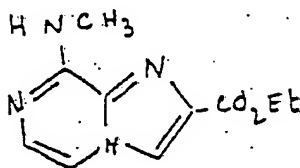
- 32 -

denote hydrogen atoms and  $R_4$  hydrogen or a  $-CH_3$  radical or a  $-C_3H_7$  radical, and  $R_1$  denotes a  $-CO_2C_2H_5$  group, namely the compounds, respectively of formulae:

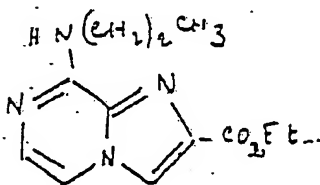
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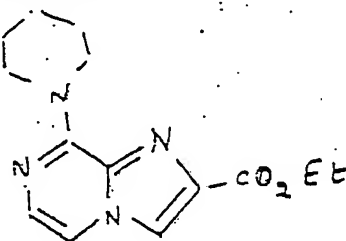
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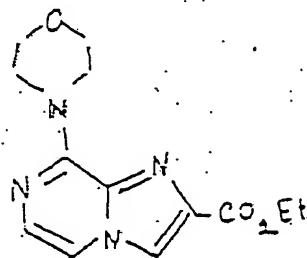
having, respectively, a melting point of  $230^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $184^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $145^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

- 20 16. The compounds as claimed in claim 1, which correspond to the formula (I) in which  $Y$ ,  $Z$  and  $R_2$  denote hydrogen atoms,  $R_1$  denotes a  $-CO_2C_2H_5$  and  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  are linked to one another to denote either a  $-(CH_2)_5-$  radical or a  $-(CH_2)_2-O-(CH_2)_2-$  radical, namely the compounds,
- 25 respectively, of formulae:

30

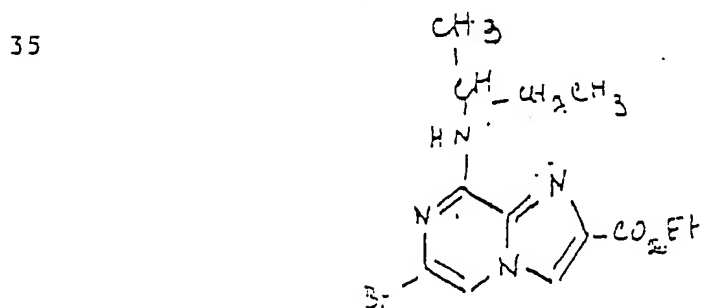
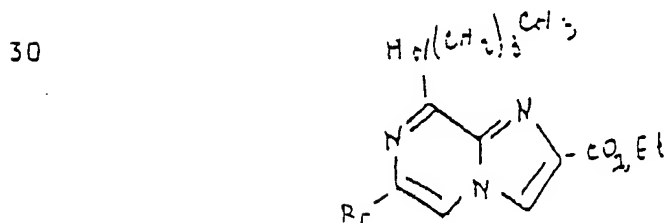
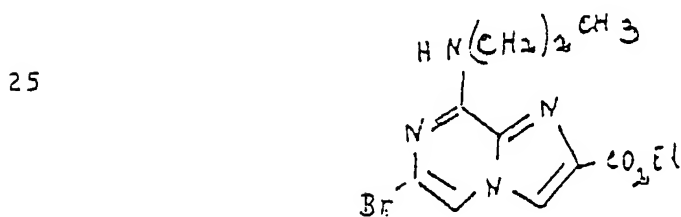
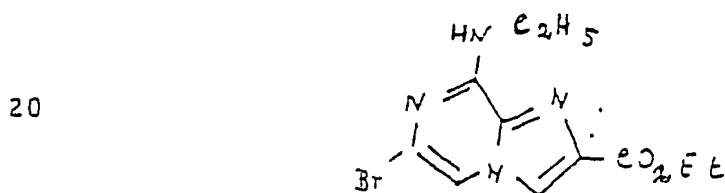
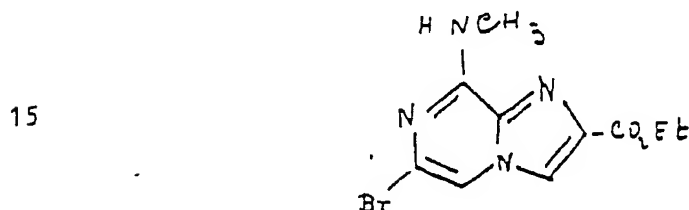
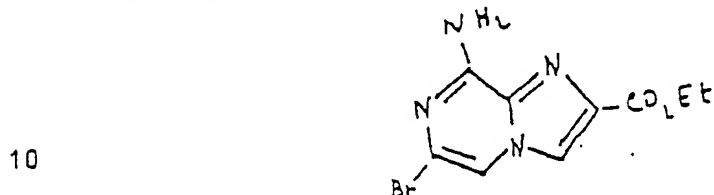


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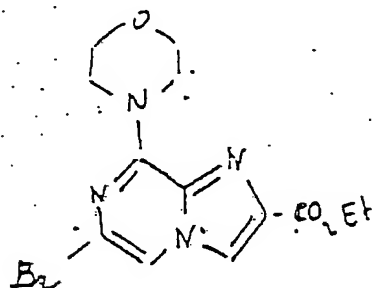
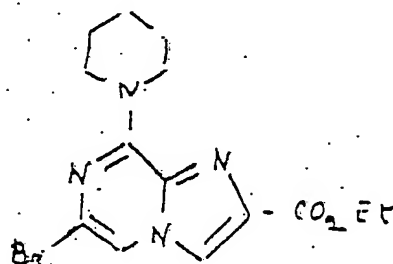
having, respectively, a melting point of  $114^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $155^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

17. The compounds as claimed in claim 1, which correspond to the formula (I), in which Y denotes a bromine atom, Z, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> denote hydrogen atoms, R<sub>1</sub> denotes a -CO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> denotes either a hydrogen atom or one of the radicals -CH<sub>3</sub>, -C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, -C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>, n-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>, s-C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>, namely the compounds, respectively, of formulae:



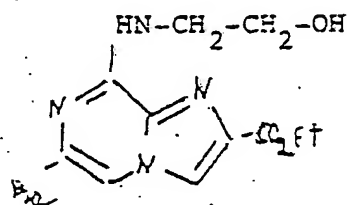
having, respectively, a melting point of 245°C, 234°C, 180°C, 190°C, 176°C and 187°C.

18. The compounds as claimed in claim 1, which correspond to the formula (I) in which Y denotes a bromine atom, Z and R<sub>2</sub> denote hydrogen atoms, R<sub>1</sub> denotes a -CO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub> group and R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are linked to one another to denote either a -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>- radical, or a -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>- radical, namely the compounds, respectively, of formulae:



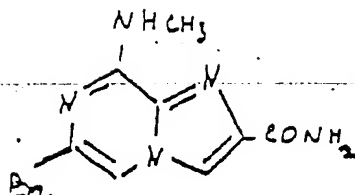
having, respectively, a melting point of 134°C and 140°C.

19. A compound as claimed in claim 1, which corresponds to the formula (I) in which Y denotes a bromine atom, Z, R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> denote hydrogen atoms, R<sub>4</sub> denotes a -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OH radical and R<sub>1</sub> denotes a -CO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub> group, namely the compound of formula:



35 having a melting point of 208°C.

20. A compound as claimed in claim 1, which corresponds to the formula (I) in which Y denotes a bromine atom, Z, R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> denote hydrogen atoms, R<sub>4</sub> denotes a -CH<sub>3</sub> radical and R<sub>1</sub> denotes a -CONH<sub>2</sub> group, namely the compound of formula:

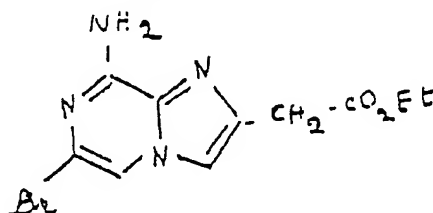


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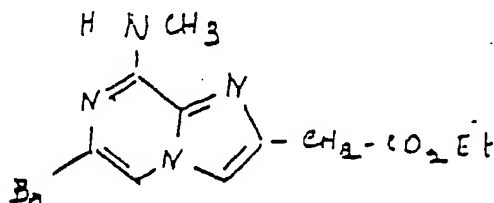
having a melting point of 312°C.

21. The compounds as claimed in claim 1, which correspond to the formula (I) in which Y denotes a bromine atom, Z, R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> denote hydrogen atoms, R<sub>1</sub> denotes a -CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> denotes either hydrogen or a methyl radical, namely the compounds, respectively, of formulae:

15



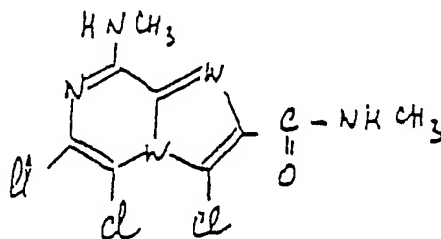
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having, respectively, a melting point of 181°C and 104°C.

22. A compound as claimed in claim 1, which corresponds to the formula (I) in which Y, Z and R<sub>2</sub> denote chlorine atoms, R<sub>3</sub> denotes hydrogen, R<sub>4</sub> denotes a -CH<sub>3</sub> radical and R<sub>1</sub> denotes a CONHCH<sub>3</sub> group, namely the compound of formula:

30

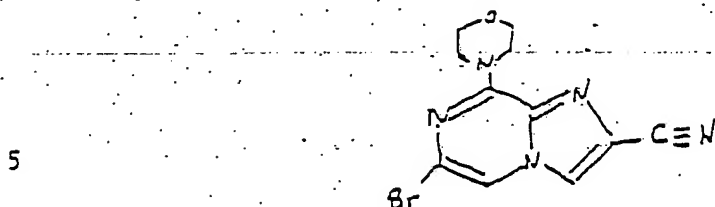


- 35 having a melting point of 262°C.


23. A compound as claimed in claim 1, which corresponds to the formula (I) in which Y denotes a bromine atom, Z and R<sub>2</sub> denote hydrogen atoms, R<sub>1</sub> denotes a -CN radical and R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are linked to one another to denote a -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-O-

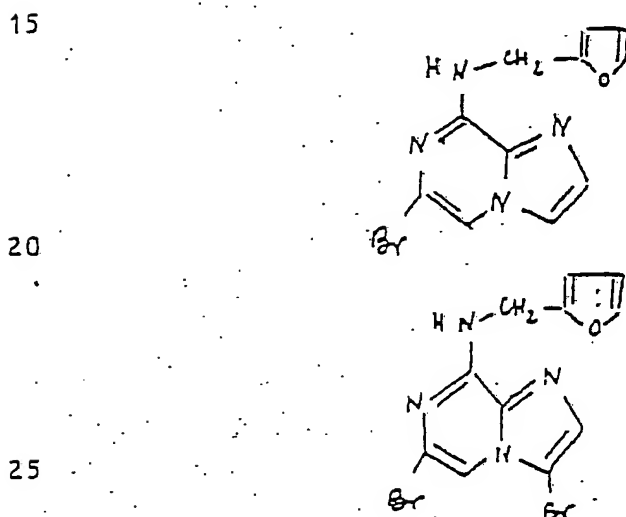
- 36 -

(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>- radical, namely the compound of formula:



having a melting point of 265°C.

24. The compounds as claimed in claim 1, which correspond to the formula (I) in which Y denotes a bromine atom, Z, R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> denote hydrogen atoms, R<sub>2</sub> denotes either a hydrogen atom or a bromine atom and R<sub>4</sub> denotes a -CH<sub>2</sub>- group, namely the compounds, respectively, of formulae:

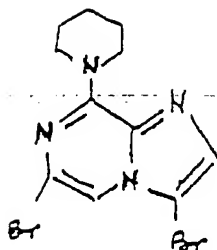


having, respectively, a melting point of 164°C and 143°C.

30 25. A compound as claimed in claim 1, which corresponds to the formula (I) in which Y and R<sub>2</sub> denote bromine atoms, Z and R<sub>1</sub> denote hydrogen atoms and R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> are linked to one another to denote a -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>, namely the compound of formula:


35

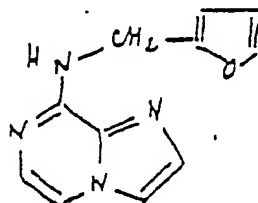
- 37 -



having a melting point of 72°C.

26. A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which Y, Z, R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> denote hydrogen atoms and R<sub>4</sub> denotes a

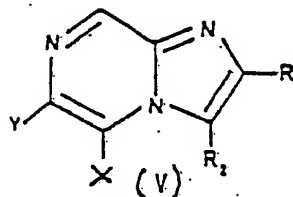
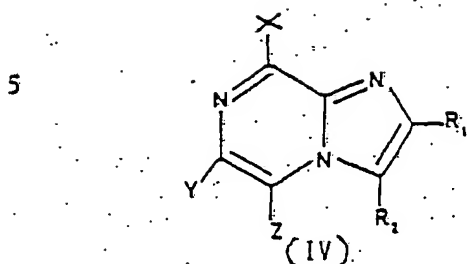
10 -CH<sub>2</sub>-  group, namely the compound of formula:



This compound is pasty.

27. The compounds as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 26, which are the salts thereof resulting from the neutralization of the basic compounds corresponding to the formula (I) with an acid chosen from inorganic acids of the halogen hydracid type (such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid and hydriodic acid), phosphoric acid, sulfuric acid and the like, and chosen from organic acids of the carboxylic acid type, such as acetic acid, maleic acid, succinic acid, citric acid, tartaric acid, oxalic acid, malic acid, pivalic acid, heptanoic acid, lauric acid, salicylic acid, benzoic acid, glutamic acid, lactic acid and the like as well as from non-carboxylic acids such as isethionic acid and methanesulfonic acid, and more especially the salts of halogen hydracids such as the hydrochlorides, the salts of maleic acid, in particular the acid maleates, and the salts of methanesulfonic acid.

28. A process for preparing compounds as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 27, wherein the halogenated derivatives represented by the general formulae (IV) and (V)



10

in which X is a halogen such as chlorine or bromine, the other radicals  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ , Y and Z having the meanings given in these claims, are converted to amines.

29. The compounds as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 15 27, as medicinal products used in human and veterinary therapy in the field of application of antispasmodics, uterine relaxants, bronchodilators, cardiac analeptics and neurosedatives.

30. A pharmaceutical composition, which contains at 20 least one compound as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 27 in combination or otherwise with any excipient, the said composition having an application in human or veterinary therapy in the field of application of antispasmodics, uterine relaxants, bronchodilators, cardiac analeptics and 25 neurosedatives.



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/EP 87/00756

<b>I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) *		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
IPC <sup>4</sup> : C 07 D 487/04; A 61 K 31/495; // (C 07 D 487/04; 241:00, 235:00)		
<b>II. FIELDS SEARCHED</b>		
Minimum Documentation Searched <sup>7</sup>		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
IPC <sup>4</sup>	C 07 D 487/00; A 61 K 31/00	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched <sup>8</sup>		
<b>III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT<sup>9</sup></b>		
Category <sup>9</sup>	Citation of Document, <sup>11</sup> with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages <sup>12</sup>	Relevant to Claim No. <sup>13</sup>
X	EP, A, 0166609 (WELLCOME) 2 January 1986 see claims 1,7	1,30
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X	EP, A, 0013914 (MERCK) 6 August 1980 see claim 1; page 2, lines 2-6 cited in the application	1,30
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<p>* Special categories of cited documents: <sup>10</sup></p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"Δ" document member of the same patent family</p>		
<b>IV. CERTIFICATION</b>		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report	
24th March 1988	- 3 MAY 1988	
International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorized Officer	
EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE	P.C.G. VAN DER PUTTEN	

ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT  
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.

EP 8700756

SA 20129

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on 21/04/88. The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP-A- 0166609	02-01-86	AU-A- 4421485	02-01-86
		JP-A- 61024594	03-02-86
EP-A- 0013914	06-08-80	JP-A- 55100389	31-07-80
		US-A- 4242344	30-12-80
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